

REDUCTION SALE



Ladies', Misses and Children's Underwear

AT REDUCED PRICES.

White and Colored Bed Blankets.

AT REDUCED PRICES.

Ladies', Misses and Children's Wool Hose

AT REDUCED PRICES.

Men's Socks, Closes and Mittens

AT REDUCED PRICES.

Children's and Misses Cloaks

AT REDUCED PRICES.

Warm Goods of all kinds

At prices that will commend to all.

LOWEST PRICES!



S.G. AUSTIN & CO

—The Utter family moved west to-day.

—T. M. Gaffney is recovering from a protracted illness.

—Circuit court has adjourned until Monday afternoon.

—Miss Abbie Adams, of Kings Ferry, N. Y., is visiting with Mrs. L. Andrus.

—Forty-five prisoners will be released from the Joliet penitentiary this month.

—Henry Higgins has returned to look after his gas plant interests we presume.

—Mrs. Jas. Asa and Mrs. W. C. Stevens and daughter, Lonna, were here from Ogle county to-day.

—The mail train from the south was four hours late this morning owing to the giving out of the locomotive.

—A blue lap robe was lost on our streets Tuesday evening. The finder will confer a favor by leaving the same at this office.

—The grocery firm of Spencer & Becker has been dissolved by mutual consent. Hiram Hetler will continue the business at the old stand.

—Klee & Tansig, extensive horse buyers who have been in our city the past week, will ship a carload of horses this evening to Chicago.

—J. B. Roeder, of Allentown, Pennsylvania, one of the executors of the Probst estate, after spending a few days here on business, left for home yesterday.

—The man who had a horse killed at Nachusa lives above Grand Detour and his name is Nicholas L. Steel, father of the proprietor of the Grand Detour and Dixon stage line.

—George Hannon, the wretch that way-laid Edward Weibezahn, was placed under five hundred dollars bail for his appearance before the next grand jury. Hannon is still behind the bars and in all probability will remain there until wanted.

—James Mulhal, a wealthy farmer of Nevada, Ill., has rented his farm and moved his family to Dixon, being desirous of being near the college to educate his children. He is located in Rob't Mean's residence, just west of the college.

—The ladies of Franklin Grove held a rag-ball sociable last night for the benefit of a church. We do not understand that a "rag ball" is anything like a dance in your old clothes but we presume that it is some sort of a carpet rag entertainment.

—J. H. Stewart, of this city has the agency for an interesting book; if we may judge by the brief look we have made through its prospectus. The work is "Our Country's Achievements," or "The Story of a Great Nation."

—James C. Nelson is now canvassing this city for a very good and interesting book. He is taking subscriptions for "Platform Echoes," a work by John B. Gough, the great temperance lecturer. THE TELEGRAPH scolded not very long ago because many of our people bought a very bad book that pretended to have been printed in the interest of reform. Our complaint then was a protest against humbugs. Here now is a book which should be in every family; a work that intelligent men and women can read with pleasure and that should be read by the young people. It is neatly printed and elegantly illustrated.

—Judge Crabtree was honored with very fair appointments upon senate committees in the make up at Springfield. He is on the following important committees: Judiciary, Judicial Departments, Railroads, Revenue, Insurance, Charitable Institutions. The Judge is chairman of the committee on Counties and Township organizations. We are pleased that he is so honored.

—Now that summer and poor water will soon be the subject of thought it is well to record that most of the ordinary filters—and especially those of spongy iron, carbon, stone, gravel, etc.—are pronounced by a German physician to be of little or no value for purifying the water, as they do not remove the living organisms, or bacteria, and allow such germs as those of typhus and cholera to pass without hindrance. Clay and asbestos filters were found to have some effect in stopping infectious matters, but were not long reliable.

—Mrs. James Martin, of Palmyra, died last evening. Mrs. Martin was aged about seventy-five years and has been in poor health for a number of years. She located in Palmyra in 1836 and was one of the oldest settlers in that township. Mrs. Martin was feeling unusually well the day before her death and was about the house up to within ten minutes before her death, when she walked to her room and undressed without assistance. The funeral services will take place at the Palmyra church Sunday afternoon at half-past one. The old lady had been non compos mentis for many years.

—As Mr. Gardner, the recently appointed postmaster at Rochelle, is a partner in a business in our city—Gardner & Haley—our people are of course somewhat interested in him. It appears that he was born in England and when an infant his father died and his mother married a man named Moon; and so until he was twenty years of age he thought his name was Moon. This is Mr. Gardner's statement of the case and it does not appear to be Moon-shine by any means. When he found that his name was not Moon he got it into his head some way that it was Garner, and by that name he was naturalized in Sycamore, as we have stated. Afterwards a letter from his uncle gave him to understand that his name was neither Moon nor Mr. Garner but Edward Gardner. He says, in a letter to the Register, from which we take these facts, that he could not spell very well in boyhood and on account of that fact he dropped the "d" in Gardner.

—The learned man in ancient times considered it one of superstitious whims of the ignorant to suppose that stones actually fell from the sky, and it was only in, comparatively speaking, modern times that the scientists were led to pay much attention to meteorites. Now these heavenly visitors have become one of the interesting studies of astronomers. THE TELEGRAPH understands that while meteoric iron contains nothing that is foreign to earthly matter still the matter always is composed of combinations of metal not found on the earth, therefore easily recognized by the scientist. The most interesting meteorite we ever saw is one that fell in Mexico and is now in the Smithsonian Institute at Washington. It is in the form of a seal finger-ring and weighs about fourteen hundred pounds. It is a complete ring about four feet in diameter. It is claimed that the largest collection of meteorites in the United States, if not in the world, is at Amherst College. It embraces more than five hundred specimens, weighing about twelve hundred pounds. The largest meteoric iron, procured, from Colorado weighs four hundred and thirty-six pounds, and the smallest, from New York, half an ounce; the largest entire meteoric stone, one from Ohio, weighs fifty-six pounds, and the smallest, from Sweden, less than fifty grains. The smallest specimen on the list fell in Alsace Nov. 7, 1492. The Yale College collection of meteorites numbers one hundred and forty-seven, of a weight of about one thousand nine hundred and fifty-six pounds. The largest single mass known weighs twenty-five tons, and is now in Stockholm; the next in size, weighing ten tons, is in Copenhagen; one of five tons is at the British Museum; St. Petersburg has one of 1680 pounds; Yale College, one of 1635 pounds; and the Smithsonian Institution one of one thousand four hundred pounds.

Just received at Pitcher's Coal Yard, some of the very best hard coal ever sold in Dixon. Try it and be happy. 895 896tf

Physic is necessary at times for Biliousness, Costiveness, &c. Use Dr. Arnold's Bilious Pills. 25c.

CONDENSED NEWS.

Repetition, a 2-year-old colt by Red Wilkes, has been sold by a Kentucky breeder to a citizen of Utica for \$5,000.

The Chicago Railroad association positively refused to issue half-fare permits to members of the Salvation army.

The Illinois house, by a vote of 119 to 14, passed a bill appropriating \$50,000 for a monument at Chicago to Senator Logan.

The authorities of Champaign, Ill., have applied to the government for free postal delivery, the revenue being far above the sum required.

From a tree standing on the spot where Jeff Davis was captured some Georgians recently cut a cane and sent it to the Confederate chieftain.

Rev. Dr. W. R. Huntington, rector of Grace church, New York, has been elected assistant bishop of Cincinnati, but has declined by telegram.

The steamer Gironde Thursday put into the French port of Pauillac, from Buenos Ayres, with two cases of cholera, and was placed in quarantine.

At the first annual banquet of the Union League club of Chicago, to be held on Washington's birthday, a reception will be given to James Russell Lowell.

Paul Grottkau, the Socialistic leader, after serving a term of thirty days in the house of correction at Milwaukee, was arrested and jailed on a federal warrant for perjury.

It is rumored in St. Louis that Jay Gould is backing the projected Kansas, Nebraska & Dakota railroad, designed to connect the coal-fields of Dakota with New Orleans.

Fire destroyed the cotton warehouse of Phenicy & Co. at Augusta, Ga., valued at \$35,000, and the supply building of the Onondaga Iron company at Geddes, N. Y., worth \$75,000.

The Southern Pacific company has granted to California fruit-growers a rate of \$300 per car for trains of ten cars to Chicago, the time to be within one day of that of passenger trains.

Frederick Amerling, a deceased Austrian artist, bequeathed to the city of Vienna a collection of art antiquities valued at \$125,000, on condition that it be forever left open for public view.

George Hazard, a colored man who broke into a Catholic convent at Greenfield, Mich., and compelled a nun to leap through a window, has been sentenced to twenty years in the penitentiary.

Evans Fabes, a negro who was pardoned from the Mississippi penitentiary because of inhuman treatment by the lessees, sued Capt. John P. Withers for damages, and was awarded \$1,000 by a jury comprising eleven white men.

Representatives of several packing-houses in Kansas City have made arrangements to ship their goods to Europe by way of Memphis and New Orleans. Warehouses for this trade are to be constructed in the latter city by a steamship company.

Solomon Waixel, a young citizen of Chicago, has brought suit against Carter H. Harrison for \$20,000 damages received by being struck in the eye by a firecracker exploded by some member of the mayor's family while setting off fireworks July 4 last.

Prof. Ordway recommends that pipes exposed to freezing be covered with glazed cotton batting.

A Chicago merchant has his windows rubbed twice a week with cloth dipped in glycerine, which keeps them clear and free from frost, while those of his neighbors are coated.

Some idea of the wonderful progress now being made in microscopical science may be formed by the fact, as stated by the president of the British association lately, that results are now attained in this line which mathematicians five years ago declared to be impossible.

A new revolver has been patented which is expected to be productive of fewer accidents than its predecessors. Its main feature is a concealed hammer, inclosed in a lock frame, which cannot be unintentionally manipulated. The trigger is so arranged that it cannot be pulled unless a safety lever in the rear of the lock frame is first pressed.

Although the production of lead pipe has commonly been regarded of quite modern origin, there appears to be evidence that the Romans were acquainted with the article, without, however, possessing the appliances for fabricating anything of large dimensions or sufficiently strong to withstand pressure from the fountain head. In the Cherchel museum is a piece of lead piping made by rolling a sheet of metal, turning the edges over, and then running molten lead along the joints.

The best thimbles are made in France.

The thimble was first used on the thumb and was called the thumb bell.

The first thimble ever seen in England was made in London nearly 200 years ago.

A lady in Boston has a thimble from the elm at Cambridge under which Washington stood when in 1775 he took the oath as commander-in-chief.

The queen of Siam has a thimble made of gold in the form of a lotus bud, the lotus being the royal flower. It is thickly studded with diamonds so arranged as to form her name and the date of her marriage.

Ladies in China are very dainty about their thimbles. Some are carved from large pearls, banded with fine gold, on which are engraved all sorts of fantastic figures, the etchings of which serve to catch the needle.

Jules Verne, the famous novelist, is now 53 years old. He has almost wholly recovered from the shot fired by his crazy nephew.

J. T. Trowbridge, the writer of juvenile stories, is having a cottage built at Kennebunkport, Me., and will live there in the future.

Mark Twain says he will never start a newspaper as long as he can buy three for less money than it costs to have his boots blacked.

THE GREAT THING IN BOXING.

An Expert Talks About the "Knock Out" Blow—Facts About Fencing.

At the entrance of a room the combatants ceased their cutting and slashing, while the instructor came forward, and the reporter was introduced to Col. Thomas H. Monstery, a man who has been concerned as principal or second in over forty affairs of honor, who fought valiantly in the Mexican war and in the recent "unpleasantness," and whose anatomy is a perfect war map of scars and wounds. The colonel is nearly 65 years old. He is a trifle under six feet in height and his figure is as upright as a plumb line. His light brown hair is brushed straight back from his forehead, his mustache and goatee are carefully wrought to a point at each extremity, and he is the picture of an old soldier. His eyes are as keen as a hawk's, his arms are like iron, and he is as active as an acrobat. Such is Col. Monstery, master of the art of fencing and expert at athletics in general, at your service. He smiled a bland and complacent smile when a certain episode in fisticuffs was mentioned.

"Aha! I should like to have been there," he exclaimed. "I don't blame the poor fellow for dropping all in a heap. That blow is one that there is no standing against; that is the Monstery blow."

"Excuse my ignorance, colonel, but what is the Monstery blow?"

"Well, you must know that I am the originator of a system of scientific boxing. I introduced ten years or more ago the method of evasion as a means of defense preferable to parrying; 'ducking' is the current term for it. The offensive tactics are the more important. However, the blow is the great thing in boxing. Success all lies in knowing how to hit—to establish a line of power from the shoulder to the knuckles of the second, third and forefingers. The principle is the same in fencing. Let me take a foil and deliver a thrust glancing downward and the point will only scratch you, whereas if I deliver a thrust with the 'line of power' behind it, the bones and muscles all backing each other with cumulative force, the foil would go right through you."

"I discovered the scientific blow that Sullivan uses—his 'knock out' blow. It remained for a man thoroughly acquainted with the art of fencing to discover this blow, which is produced exactly like a thrust in tierce, see? A blow so dealt by a powerful man will stun an ox, and a scientific light weight or gentleman amateur can by means of it hold his own against any slugger in the ring who is unfamiliar with the principle. A man who is an accomplished fencer is invariably a good boxer; not because sword practice develops a quick eye and general activity, but because his cuts and thrusts when used with the fist as the weapon are the most powerful and effective blows that can be used on an opponent."—Chicago Tribune.

Saved by the Dogs.

"Do you see that man leading those St. Bernard dogs? Well, two years ago he was one of the life saving station inspectors, and while at a station in the performance of his duty he helped in the work of assistance to a wrecked vessel. The schooner was about half a mile off shore, on a bar, and being rapidly broken to pieces by the heavy seas. The boats were washed away, and the crew could be plainly seen signaling for assistance. When the lifeboat was ready the inspector insisted upon going with the crew. He took his seat, and when the boat reached the wreck he went down into the cabin to see if there was any one below. In the hurry and struggle the lifeboat left the wreck with the crew and it was not until they had landed that the absence of the inspector was discovered.

"It so happened that in landing the lifeboat had been injured and would require some time for repairs. It was winter, and they feared the inspector would freeze or be drowned when the wreck broke up. Meanwhile the man on the wreck came on deck and found the boat had left him. He was trying to devise some means of getting to land when he heard a dog whining in the forward part of the wreck. At the risk of being washed away he went forward and loosed those two dogs you see following him now, and as he was signaled by the station people to wait until the boat returned he got the dogs back in the cabin and laid down with them, and in that way prevented being frozen to death. It took two hours to fix the boat, and when he got ashore the captain of the wrecked schooner made him a present of the dogs, that have followed him ever since."—Sault Ste. Marie Cor. Chicago News.

On the question of introducing the study of English literature side by side with the classics at Oxford, Mr. Gladstone expresses himself as "utterly deploring whatever tends to displace a classical education for those in any way capable of receiving it, and strongly disapproving all efforts in that direction." John Bright, on the other hand, declares that "the study of the ancient languages is not now essential to education, so far as the acquisition of knowledge is concerned."

Dissolution Notice.

The co-partnership heretofore existing between David H. Spencer and Amanda Becker (under the firm name of Spencer & Becker) has this day been dissolved. All account due and owing to said firm to be paid to Hiram Hetler.

DAVID H. SPENCER,
AMANDA BECKER.

Dixon, Ill., January 19, 1887. 948tf

Having purchased the entire stock of the late firm of Spencer & Becker, I shall continue the business at the old stand, where I shall be pleased to meet all old, and as many new customers as may wish to call.

948 HIRAM HETLER.

No Boasting,

But I have the largest piece of tobacco in America for five and ten cents. Try it. 948w1 E. J. RYAN.

Dying and Cleaning.

Of all kinds, on Second street west of arch, by S. Lathrop. 864 748tf

Ayer's Hair Vigor improves the beauty of the hair and promotes its growth. It imparts an attractive appearance; a delightful and lasting perfume. It stimulates the roots, cleanses the scalp, and proves itself to be the best and cheapest article for toilet use.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla is the most potent blood purifier, and a fountain of health and strength. Be wise in time. All baneful infection are promptly removed by this unequalled alterative.

Seipp's celebrated extra pale beer on draught at the Keystone sample room. 893 THEO. LUCE, Prop.

10,000 Awarded.

"I was so sick and low spirited I would have given anything to get well; and if anyone had ensured me the good health produced by using Simmons Liver Regulator, and charged me a thousand dollars, I would willingly have paid it—in fact, \$10,000 would be worth less to me than what it has done for me.—GEO. F. BARRETT, Macon, Ga."

Cutters and Bobs; prices lower than the lowest, at L. D. PITCHER'S. 924 829m1

Overcoats at Cost

—For the next —

30 DAYS 30

I will sell Men's Overcoats and Fur Caps At Cost!

JAMES H. TODD

25 New O Coats 25
JUST RECEIVED

JOB LOT. Will be sold for cash, at ONE-HALF THEIR VALUE.

4 DOZEN 4

Fur Caps,

Sent here to have sold at Astonishing Low Prices Call at once

At the Hat Store.

C. A. TODD. HATTER.

T. J. HYDE & CO.

SPECIAL NOTICE

In order to reduce my stock of SHEET MUSIC, I will sell any piece in my stock of \$200. worth, at a discount of 50 per cent. for the next 15 days.

R. A. RODESCH,

No. 4, Opera Bl'k.

WANTED.

WORK—A young man who can give reference would like a job of work. Address this office. 943w1

WANTED.—A GENUINE agent and 50 SUB agents in Lee County, to sell our goods. RARE CHANCE, \$25. a week salary, or a good com. Address with stamp for terms EVERSON & COL-LAMORE, 120 LaSalle St., Chicago, Ill.

LOST.

POCKET BOOK—Somewhere between post office and Chas. Noble's residence, containing thirteen dollars and fifty cents. Finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving same at this office 94813

HADES IN MICHIGAN.

A SECTION OF COUNTRY THAT NEEDS
RADICAL PURIFICATION.

**Legislation Proposed to Stop the Traffic in
Virtue—Girls Hunted with Blood-
Hounds—Awful Slaughter of Her Five
Children by a Cleveland Woman—Mur-
der by Pinkerton Guards.**

LANSING, Mich., Jan. 21.—A most start-
ling and distressing story of depravity and
vice has been laid before the house judiciary
committee by Representative Breen, of
Menominee. It confirms and adds to the
charge that there has been a regular trade
in young girls between Milwaukee and Chi-
cago and mining regions of the upper Penin-
sula. Mr. Breen says the houses of the
camps into which these girls are inveigled
can not be adequately described. There is no
escape for the poor creatures. In one case
that has been fully investigated a girl escaped
after being shot in the leg and took refuge in
a swamp. Dogs were started on her trail
and she was hunted down and taken back to
the den. In another case a girl escaped while
a dance was on at the shanty she had been
lured into. After several days and nights of
privation she made her way to an island near
the shore on Lake Michigan, where a man
named Stanley lived. But the dogs and
human bloodhounds trailed her. Stanley
was overcome and the girls taken back. The
law now provides for the imprisonment of
only one year in case of conviction of any
connection with this traffic. It is proposed
to amend by making the penalty five years,
and a bill to that effect has already been
favorably reported.

SLAUGHTER OF THE INNOCENTS.

**A Cleveland Mother Kills Five of Her
Children and Hangs Herself.**

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 21.—A horrible
murder was committed here Thursday morn-
ing between 7 and 8 o'clock. James Cab-
alek is a well-to-do carpenter, living on In-
dependence street, near the city limits. Thurs-
day morning he and his son went to work
shortly before 7 o'clock. The mother, An-
toinette, had been out of temper at the break-
fast-table and had refused to talk to her hus-
band. Directly after breakfast she sent
Henry, her 15-year-old son, to a grocery
near by, and still another son to the milk de-
pot. When they returned they could not
get into the house. Going into the back
yard they saw James, 13 years old, in a
closet, bleeding from sixteen wounds in his
left side. They hastened away and called
their elder brother, who had gone off with
the father, and, returning, the three boys
forced an entrance to the house.

They discovered Tony, an 8-year-old girl,
bleeding from a dozen cuts in her left side.
On the floor near by were Mamie, 5 years
old; Antoinette, 3 years old, and Willie, 3
months old, all dead from dreadful stabs near
the heart. A bloody pair of shears told the
story. A hunt was made for the mother.
She was found in the cellar, hanging from a
rafter, dead. She had killed her three chil-
dren, mortally injured two others, and had
then suicided. The two children who were
still alive were removed to a neighbor's
house, but they will die. No cause for the
terrible deed is given. The husband does not
think that his wife was crazy.

OUTRAGE BY PINKERTON MEN.

**Angry at a Lot of Annoying Boys They
Fire and Kill One.**

HOBOKEN, N. J., Jan. 21.—Three Pink-
erton detectives who were on duty protecting
the men at work at the coal sheds here fired
on a group of boys Thursday, killing one, a
14-year-old lad named Tommy Hogan. A
crowd of small boys had been snowballing
the Pinkerton men, when Hogan and a 10-
year-old companion, who were returning
from work, came up and stood watching the
play. The detectives were very angry and
according to the bystanders, deliberately
drew their revolvers and took aim at the
boys. One of the men, it is alleged, pointed
his revolver at Hogan, although he had not
participated in the snow-balling, and fired.
The ball penetrated the boy's right eye and
he fell to the sidewalk and soon expired. The
other two men fired several times, seven
shots in all being heard. Two of the detec-
tives ran away, but the third stood and
lighted his pipe in the presence of the dying
boy. The men were recognized and all three
arrested. Their names are Patrick Sheehy,
Samuel Niff and Daniel Cahill. About an
hour before the shooting occurred Mayor
Cleveland went to Commissioner of Police
Tilden and demanded that the Pinkerton
men be removed. Mr. Tilden refused to
obey his instructions, and the detectives are
still on duty.

"DOC" WILSON BOBS UP AGAIN.

**His Bondsman Put Him in Jail and His
Wife Is Tired of Him.**

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 21.—"Doc" Levi
Wilson was arrested here Thursday on com-
plaint of his father-in-law, Mr. Caleb Far-
num. Mr. Farnum was Wilson's bondsman
in a suit brought against him for seduction,
the case being an old one. Mr. Farnum be-
lieves that he has found out the true charac-
ter of Wilson, and that he was intending to
leave the state immediately. He therefore
employed lawyer Rollin M. Mathewson in
order to protect his interest as bondsman.
Wilson being unable to obtain bail, was taken
to the state institution at Cranston by Deputy
Sheriff Gardner.

Mrs. Wilson, wife of "Doc" Wilson, has
filed a petition in the supreme court for an
absolute divorce from her husband. After
Wilson's liaison with Miss Engley, whom he
took to England and introduced as his wife,
his marriage to Miss Farnum created general
surprise in the community, in view of his
notoriety and her respectability and that of
her family. But as it was but the wonder of
a day, and Mr. Wilson and his bride appar-
ently settled down as a loving couple, not-
ing more was thought of the matter until
the recent revival of interest in Wilson's af-
fairs. It has been generally understood that
Mrs. Wilson was thoroughly attached to her
husband, and that he had a pleasant home.

Systematic and Wholesale Hog Stealing.

CHICAGO, Jan. 21.—Dennis McGurl, a soap
manufacturer on Archer road, his son and
five employees were arrested Thursday night
upon evidence implicating the whole gang in
a systematic theft of hogs from cars of the
Chicago & Northwestern road. Their steal-

ings aggregate \$20,000, and cover a period of
two years. All the stolen hogs were slaugh-
tered in McGurl's manufactory and sold to
local butchers.

Would Look Well on a Gibbet.

NEW YORK, Jan. 21.—The jury in the case
of De Leon, the astrologer, charged with send-
ing girls to Panama for immoral purposes,
returned a verdict of guilty Thursday. Sen-
tence was deferred. At the close of the trial
an old lady called on the district attorney
and stated that De Leon had abducted her
daughter a year ago and sent her to Panama.

No Trial Needed in the Case.

NEW YORK, Jan. 21.—Word is received by
telephone from White Plains, N. Y., that
William E. Mead, while standing on the

street Thursday was attacked by two men
and shot dead. The men ran away, but
were overtaken by policemen, and in the
fight which ensued, both were killed. Their
names are not learned. The policemen al-
lege that the two men committed suicide.
Tools and masks found upon the bodies of
the men indicate that they were burglars. It
is supposed that Mead detected them in try-
ing to rob his store and that this led to their
shooting him.

Holding On for a Bigger Reward.

RALEIGH, N. C., Jan. 21.—Governor Seales
has received a telegram from Knoxville that
a detective there has arrested Bingham, the
deaf mute, murderer of Miss Turlington, but
is unwilling to surrender him until the legis-
lature has passed a bill, now pending, to
increase the reward for his capture from \$500
to \$700.

Allen Not Guilty.

CHICAGO, Jan. 21.—Marshall B. Allen,
lately the cashier of the weighing depart-
ment in the postoffice, was found not guilty
by a jury in Judge Blodgett's court Thurs-
day morning. Allen was charged with con-
spiring with Col. Bolton to defraud the gov-
ernment.

STRUGGLING WITH A DEAD-LOCK.

**Indiana Politicians Trying to Find a Way
Out of Trouble.**

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 21.—There was
no excitement Thursday over the legislative
muddle. The legislature met in joint con-
vention at 12 o'clock with the same double-
headed arrangement as to presiding officers
that was agreed upon Wednesday. Only
one ballot was taken, the vote standing: Tur-
pie, 75; Harrison, 71; Allen, 4. The session
was very tame and was not marked by an in-
cident of any kind.

There is a decided inclination among the
Republicans to abrogate the agreement. It
is also said that Governor Gray is laboring
with Knight of Labor Robinson to get him to
vote for Turpie, which would break the
dead-lock and give Turpie the needed 76
votes.

Representative Robinson undoubtedly
holds the key to the dead-lock. He has in
four ballots supported Allen, but it is now
expected that he will next vote for Gov-
ernor Gray, thus causing a break. The Re-
publicans claim that they can control Cates
and Mackey, Knights of Labor, whenever
they want them, but their votes will still
place Harrison three short of an election. A
Democrat said Wednesday night that a sena-
tor would be elected by 3 o'clock Friday.
The Democratic caucus decided to hold fast
to Turpie to the last.

Another report is that Frank Landers, ex-
congressman, and a prominent pork-packer
here, is in the track of the Democratic light-
ning. It is rumored that all the K. of L.
men would vote for him if the Democrats
will drop Turpie and give Landers the op-
portunity.

Wisconsin Senatorial Nominations.

MADISON, Wis., Jan. 21.—The Republican
senatorial caucus held Thursday night re-
nominated Senator Philetus Sawyer, of Osh-
kosh, as candidate to succeed himself. The
Democrats at their caucus nominated John
Winans, of Jonesville, after an informal bal-
lot, in which Col. Woodward, of LaCrosse,
received 12; P. V. Deuster, of Milwaukee, 4,
and Postmaster General Vilas 2 votes.

Van Wyck Gaining Democratic Votes.

LINCOLN, Neb., Jan. 21.—The two branches
of the legislature met at noon Thursday and
took one ballot for United States senator.
Van Wyck gained five Democratic votes and
lost two Republican, his vote standing at 60
on the completion of the call. Weaver had
17 votes, and the remainder were scattered.

To Investigate a Soldiers' Home.

LANSING, Mich., Jan. 21.—In the house of
representatives Thursday the bill repealing
the act establishing standard time was de-
feated. A resolution was introduced provid-
ing for an investigation into the manage-
ment of the Grand Rapids Soldiers' home.

Haugen Probably Elected.

EAU CLAIRE, Wis., Jan. 21.—Complete re-
turns received at political headquarters from
the counties of Clark, Buffalo, and Barron
would indicate that Haugen has about 200
majority for the long term of congress in the
district.

Hiscock Landed Safely.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 21.—The legislature
in joint convention Thursday ratified the
Republican caucus nomination for senator
and gave Hiscock 91 votes to Smith
Weed's 62.

CHALLENGED TO THE ISSUE.

**What Henry George Has to Say to Arch-
bishop Corrigan.**

NEW YORK, Jan. 21.—In this week's issue
of his new paper, The Standard, Henry
George says:

"In the last issue of The Standard I made,
in an article to which I attached my signa-
ture, a statement that Archbishop Corrigan
had, in the last campaign, endeavored
through priests of his diocese to defeat the
call for a constitutional convention. He has
been quoted as saying to a Herald reporter
that the statement was false, and to a
Tribune reporter that it was ridiculous. Such
denials are too vague to call for specific
reply. But I am not in the habit of lightly
making statements of this kind, and this
statement I now reiterate.

"If Archbishop Corrigan sees fit to deny
over his own signature the assertion I make
over mine, and in language which gives
room for no equivocation, declares that he
did not use his influence against the consti-
tutional convention by communicating with
priests of his diocese for that purpose, I will
give authority for my statement, or publicly
retract it."

Dr. McGlynn's Physician Talks.

NEW YORK, Jan. 21.—Dr. George F.
Shrady, who is attending the Rev. Father
McGlynn, with the consent of his patient,
has made a statement as to the priest's con-
dition. He says Dr. McGlynn is too ill to go
to Rome, and was so when he received the
first order, the physician having told him he
must not go, as his health would not permit
of it. Archbishop Corrigan is charged with
knowing this fact, yet representing Dr. Mc-
Glynn as disobedient, and suppressing the
fact that he was unable to undertake the
journey. Dr. Shrady says that while Dr. Mc-
Glynn is not dangerously ill he must be kept
quiet, and no one shall see the clergyman if
he can help it. He also denies the report that
McGlynn has been "unfrosted."

Consider It a Poor Return.

TORONTO, Ont., Jan. 21.—A special to The
Mail from Ottawa says: "The officials at the
fisheries department here look on the Bel-
mont fisheries bill as a game of bluff, and say
it is a poor return for six months' free use of
the Canadian fisheries, under the promise of
the president of the United States that a fish-
eries commission would be appointed at the
next meeting of congress, which promise was
not carried out."

Death of a Welsh Bard.

ROME, N. Y., Jan. 21.—John Edwards
(Eos Gian Twrch), leading Welsh bard of
America, died here Thursday morning, aged
81 years. He was president of the first Welsh
literary society organized in New York City
in 1835.

FISHERMEN IN PERIL.

HUNDREDS OF LIVES ENDANGERED
BY A BREAK-UP OF ICE.

**Buffalo Greatly Excited by an Unusually
Early Loosening of the Ice-King's Bonds
—Only One Life Lost So Far as Known,
and Two Men Missing—Other Mishaps.**

BUFFALO, N. Y., Jan. 21.—"The ice is
breaking, look out!" was the terrible warn-
ing echoed by nearly 500 fishermen on this
end of Lake Erie, Thursday. A stiff sou-
wester prevailing seemed to have blown the
water down the lake, and packing the ice
upheaval it. The older men read in the
dread words a terrible fate and made their
way to land. Taking the cue, the others
followed. The ice at the entrance to the har-
bor and along the south shore drifted down
the river, leaving large spaces of open water.
between the hardy fishermen and land. A
large number reached shore in safety, but
many are believed to have perished. All of
the afternoon anxious watchers scanned the
lake and river trying to discern some signs
of life on the many floating cakes of ice.
From the board of trade building early in
the afternoon several figures were seen run-
ning along the ice, and a sigh of relief es-
caped the watchers when the men
were seen to gain the break-
water. By dark fully a dozen men
could be seen on that refuge. Lower down
in the river watchers saw dogs with sleighs,
but without owners, floating down on large
cakes of ice to the sure death that awaited
them at Niagara falls. Two fishermen who
made their way to land reported having
passed a man several miles out who was
seemingly injured. They attempted to bring
him with them but failed and were obliged
to abandon him in order to save themselves.

A telegram from Darby, N. Y., to the
chief of police states that two men and a
team who were engaged in ice cutting at Stur-
geon Point, twelve miles above here, are
missing. This is the earliest break-up ever
had on this end of the lake, and was a sur-
prise to every. All sorts of rumors are rife,
and it is not believed that the total loss of
life will be known for several days. The
fishing grounds extend up about thirteen
miles, and many men were at the upper end.
It is believed, however, they escaped to the
Canadian shore.

LATER—It is now believed that all the men
carried away on the ice were rescued by
boats from the shore, except one old man,
who fell into the water while trying to jump
into a boat.

Took the Wrong Medicine.

OSHKOSH, Wis., Jan. 21.—Dr. Jacob
Hoover, a prominent physician of Omro,
Wis., was found in his bed Wednesday morn-
ing in a stupor, and died in a few minutes
afterward. It was ascertained that the de-
ceased went to bed Tuesday night complain-
ing of pain in the region of the heart. About
3 o'clock he called for his medicine case, and
took what was supposed at the time to be a
dose of lobelia. Later on it was discovered
that the medicine taken was aconite, which
caused his death. The coroner's inquest re-
turned a verdict of accidental death.

Killed One and Wounded Four.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., Jan. 21.—One of
the large grain elevator boilers of the Ches-
apeake & Ohio railway exploded at 3 o'clock
Thursday afternoon, tearing the brick boiler
house to pieces. At the time of the explo-
sion five men were within the building. Sam-
uel Robinson, assistant fireman, was killed;
W. McRea, fireman, was terribly scalded;
David Scott, Richard Jordan, and William
Narcose, colored laborers, were badly
burned. The damage to the elevator is
\$8,000.

Four Bodies Terribly Mangled.

VINCENNES, Ind., Jan. 21.—The boiler in
a saw-mill owned by Jackson Norris, located
in Daviess county, three miles from Wash-
ington, exploded Thursday morning, killing
Norris, his two grown sons, Frank and John,
and William McAtee. Their bodies were ter-
ribly mangled. The mill and machinery were
totally wrecked. Portions of the boiler were
carried 400 feet from the scene of the catas-
trophe.

The Mistake Cost Him His Life.

ROSCOE, D. T., Jan. 21.—Fire, caused by a
stove, destroyed two Chicago, Milwaukee &
St. Paul boarding-cars early Thursday morn-
ing. Boarding Boss Frank Leyland, suppos-
ing his wife and child were still in the car,
tried to rescue them and was burned to
death. His wife and child were safe. The
remains will be taken for his former home,
at Stratford, Iowa.

Horrible Death in a Rolling Mill.

LANCASTER, Pa., Jan. 21.—James Burke,
a roller, employed at the Columbia rolling-
mill, fell into the rolls Thursday afternoon
and was drawn through twice. He received
terrible injuries, and died soon afterward.

Emperor William "Grieved" at the Reichstag.

BERLIN, Jan. 21.—The emperor personally
received a committee composed of members
of the Prussian herrenhaus, the upper house
of the Prussian diet, Thursday, and in reply
to their address repeatedly expressed to them
his thanks for the assurances of loyalty and
patriotism evinced by the action of the body
they represented. In the course of his re-
marks the emperor said: "You may repeat
publicly throughout the country what I now
say to you, that I am deeply grieved at the
vote of the reichstag on the military bill
but you have filled my heart with balm."

A Wealthy Widow's Whim.

PHILADELPHIA, N. J., Jan. 21.—A letter
received here says that the furnace at Bon-
ton, Morris county, is now in operation, and
that the Bonnton rail and, rolling mill
which have been idle for eleven years, will
be started about the middle of March. Three-
fourths of the stock of the mills was
until recently owned by a wealthy widow,
who for some reason objected to putting the
works in operation. She was recently mar-
ried to a wealthy Bostonian, and subse-
quently disposed of her interest to parties
who are now preparing to open the mills.

The Apprehensive German Editor.

BERLIN, Jan. 21.—The North German Ga-
zette states that it is undeniable that France
is collecting on the frontier more troops
than the fortresses and garrisons will be able
to shelter; hence the French official activ-
ity in purchasing lumber in Alsace-Lorraine
for the purpose of building barracks for the
increased accommodation required for troops
on the frontier.

Selling Governor Tilden's Farm Stock.

NEW YORK, Jan. 21.—The horses, car-
riages, harness, Jersey and Guernsey cattle,
thoroughbred poultry, sleighs, wagons, etc.,
belonging to the late ex-Governor Tilden
were sold Thursday by order of the executors
of the Tilden estate. Only about \$10,000 was
realized.

Paid \$20,000,000 for the Property.

NEW YORK, Jan. 21.—The Times says the
price paid by the Southern Pacific company
for the franchise and property of the Oregon
& California Railroad company, which will
give it a through line from New Orleans to
Puget sound, is \$20,000,000.

THE BIGGEST CONTRACT YET.

**Possibility of the Knights of Labor Tack-
ling Uncle Samuel.**

BROOKLYN, N. Y., Jan. 21.—The Eagle
publishes the following: The Knights of
Labor have taken the initiatory steps in a
movement which promises to be the most
serious they have undertaken. It is no less
than a battle for recognition from the na-
tional government. Late Wednesday a well
dressed man walked down the main street of
the Brooklyn navy yard and entered the
office of the equipment officer, Capt. Whit-
ing. To the officer he refused his name, but
said: "I am from Branch 49 of the knights." He
then handed Capt. Whiting a paper bearing a
set of grievances dated Nov. 26, 1886. It stated
that the sail-makers employed by the govern-
ment are hired at a lower rate than sail-makers
outside, and the foreman employed incompetent
men as first-class mechanics at \$1.50 less than
union rates outside. Capt. Whiting forcibly
denied this, and said that the grievances were
unjust. The representative said:

"I know nothing about how you conduct
things. I was only sent by the order to sub-
mit the grievances."

"You can return to your order," returned
the officer, "and tell them that those griev-
ances are a set of lies throughout."

Whiting then went up into the sail loft and
calling the men about him said: "If any
man has a grievance he should come to me
and not waste time going to the Knights of
Labor, for the government would not recog-
nize them."

It is well known that nearly every man
employed in the navy yard belongs to the
knights, and the fight which has just been in-
augurated with the government will be
watched with great interest.

Negotiating with the Tenants.

DUBLIN, Jan. 21.—Two of the tenants
evicted at Glenbeigh Thursday were restored
to their houses as caretakers. One eviction
which was to be enforced was postponed
pending negotiations between Mr. Roe, the
agent of the Winn estate, and Common-
ers Conybeare and Sheehan. Roe, on con-
dition that the tenants surrender their hold-
ings, offered to accept a year's rent in lieu of
arrears, and give each tenant paying that
sum a new letting of his farm. Mr. Cony-
beare offered on behalf the tenants to pay
half a year's rent on the basis of the judicial
rents, provided that no costs should attach
to the tenants, and that they receive permis-
sion to enter the land court as suitors.

The negotiations were broken off without
coming to any agreement, after the agent
had offered to give a receipt in full if half
the past year's rent was paid, together with
the legal costs so far.

Death of a Prominent Iowan.

MUSCATINE, Iowa, Jan. 21.—Dr. W. S.
Robertson died at his residence in this city at
8:30 Thursday morning, after an illness of
nearly three months. Dr. Robertson was
president of the state board of health and
professor of the theory and practice of medi-
cine in the state university. He served in
the war as major of an Iowa regiment, and
was 56 years old.

Philadelphia Beer Boycotted.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Jan. 21.—At a meet-
ing of district assembly No. 1, (brewing em-
ployes) Thursday night, it was decided to
place a boycott on all beer manufactured at
breweries in this city, where a strike is now
in progress.

Silver Discovered in New Jersey.

NEWARK, N. J., Jan. 21.—A vein of silver
has been discovered in a rocky ridge in Glen-
ridge, Bloomfield township, in Essex county.
A haul of ore has been assayed and found to
contain about \$20 worth of silver. A
stock company has been formed to work the
mines.

Demanding the Chicago Gate.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Jan. 21.—One hundred
switchmen on the Lake Shore & Michigan
Southern railroad struck Thursday, and
trouble is feared before a settlement of the
strike is reached. The men demand a set-
tlement of wages on the Chicago basis.



**THE GREAT
SIMMONS
LIVER
REGULATOR**

**Unfailing Specific
FOR
LIVER
DISEASE.**

SYMPTOMS: Bitter or bad taste in mouth, with a brown bar; pain in the back, sides, or joints—often mistaken for Rheumatism; **sour stomach**; loss of appetite; sometimes nausea and waterbrash, or indigestion; constancy and acid eructations; bowels alternately constipated and lax; **headaches**; loss of memory, with a painful sensation of having failed to do something which ought to have been done; **debility**; low spirits; a thick, yellow appearance of the skin and eyes; a dry cough; fever; restlessness; the urine is scanty and high-colored, and, if allowed to stand, deposits a sediment.

SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR.
PURELY VEGETABLE,
AN EFFECTUAL SPECIFIC FOR

Dyspepsia,
Biliousness,
Jaundice,
Colic,
Nausea,
Mental Depression, Bowel Complaints,
Etc., Etc., Etc.,

Is generally used in the South to arouse the Torpid Liver to a healthy action.

It acts without disturbance to the system, diet or occupation. It regulates the Liver, and causes the bile to act as the purge. The excess of bile being removed, a tonic effect is produced and health is perfectly restored.

The Regulator is given with safety and the happiest results to the most delicate infant. For all diseases in which a laxative, alternative or purgative is needed it will give the most perfect satisfaction. The Cheapest, Purest and Best Family Medicine in the World!

THERE IS BUT ONE SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR!

See that you get the genuine, with the red Z on front of Wrapper, prepared only by

J. H. ZEILIN & CO.,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
PRICE \$1. BOTTLE.

Be Warned

in time. Kidney diseases may be prevented by purifying, renewing, and invigorating the blood with Ayer's Sarsaparilla. When, through debility, the action of the kidneys is perverted, these organs rob the blood of its needed constituent, albumen, which is passed off in the urine, while worn out matter, which they should carry off from the blood, is allowed to remain. By the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, the kidneys are restored to proper action, and Albuminuria, or

Bright's Disease

is prevented. Ayer's Sarsaparilla also prevents inflammation of the kidneys, and cures of these organs. Mrs. Jas. Forest Hill st., Jamaica Plain, Mass., writes: "I have had a complication of diseases, but my greatest trouble has been with my kidneys. Four bottles of Ayer's Sarsaparilla made me feel like a new person; as well and strong as ever." W. M. McDonald, 46 Summer st., Boston, Mass., had been troubled for years with Kidney Complaint. By the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, he not only

Prevented

the disease from assuming a fatal form, but was restored to perfect health. John McLellan, cor. Bridge and Third sts., Lowell, Mass., writes: "For several years I suffered from Dyspepsia and Kidney Complaint, the latter being so severe at times that I could scarcely attend to my work. My appetite was poor, and I was much emaciated; but by using

**AYER'S
Sarsaparilla**

my appetite and digestion improved, and my health has been perfectly restored."

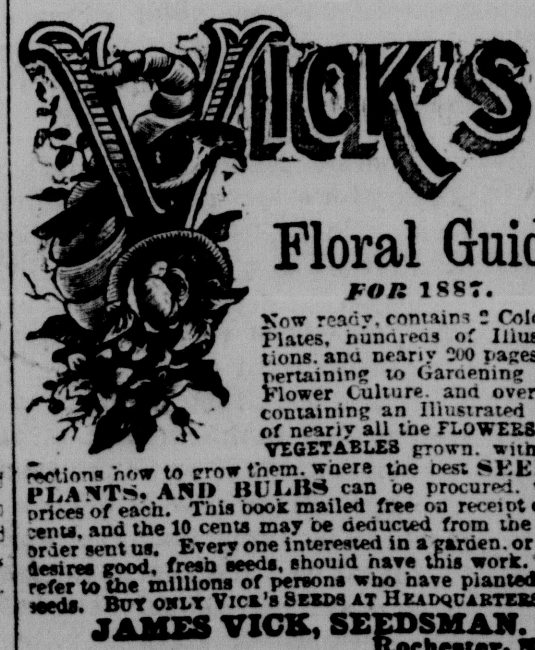
Sold by all Druggists.

Price \$1; Six bottles, \$5.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.

**GRAEFENBERG
PILLS**

For Headache, Biliousness, Liver Com-
plaints, Indigestion. Mild but effective.
SOLD BY DRUGGISTS.



**Vick's
Floral Guide**

FOR 1887.

Now ready, contains 2 Color Plates, numerous of Illustrations and nearly 200 pages pertaining to Gardening, Flower Culture, and over 1 containing an Illustrated List of nearly all the FLOWERS & VEGETABLES grown, with sections how to grow them, where the best SEED PLANTS, and BULBS can be procured, with prices of each. This book mailed free on receipt of 5 cents, and the 10 cents may be deducted from the first order sent. Every one interested in a garden, or who desires good, fresh seeds, should have this work. I refer to the millions of persons who have planted seeds. BUY ONLY VICK'S SEEDS AT HEADQUARTERS.

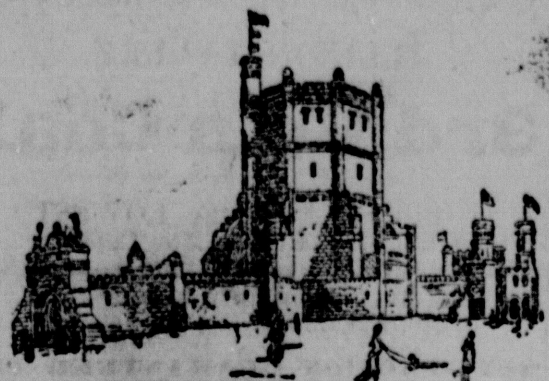
JAMES VICK, SEEDSMAN,
Rochester, N.

A MERRY ASSAULT.

THE ICE PALACE AT ST. PAUL
SCORNS TO SURRENDER.

And the Onslaught Makes Night Brilliant
with Fiery but Harmless Projectiles—A
Decided Improvement on Last Year's
Display—The Fire King Has a Little
Adventure.

ST. PAUL, Jan. 21.—The first storming of the ice palace took place Thursday evening and was the most brilliant display of pyrotechnics ever seen in the northwest. It was planned on a magnificent scale and carried out without delay or serious accident. The



THE ICE CASTLE.

palace was illuminated in colors from the interior, while on every turret at intervals along the battlements blazed electric lights, forming a magnificent crystal picture. Inside the grounds was a throng of people, and for a distance of several blocks around the park were acres of upturned faces toward the blazing palace. The street crossings, vacant lots, telegraph poles and housetops presented a living and shouting picture. Around the walls of the palace were arranged snowshoe and toboggan clubs, uniformed, to the number of 2,000, each club armed with 100 Roman candles with which to repel the assault of the Fire King.

A few minutes after 8 o'clock the blazing chariot of the king, surrounded by a body guard of flambeau bearers, followed by 2,500 uniformed members of snowshoe, toboggan, ski and kielka clubs of this and neighboring cities, passed the gates and surrounded the palace and its guard. The demand for surrender being scorned, a bomb shot from the interior, exploding high in the air, was the signal for onslaught. Instantly the air became a blazing, burning mass of fireworks. Hundreds of bombs ascended from mortars within the walls, bursting in the heavens in all imaginable colors and dissimulating their beautiful, variegated darts above the contending armies. From all the battlements ascended rockets. The polar bears and lofty statue of the Ice King were ablaze with fire, while every one of more than 4,000 men were shooting various colored Roman candles with ceaseless activity. The air was one blaze of different colored fire, while the booming of mortars and the explosions of bombs made the salvos of numerous artillery grand beyond description.

The whole scene was far more beautiful than last year's display, and not only the residents but visitors were delighted. Never before was such a picture realized. The elements of success were all present. Tens of thousands of people in one solid mass looked on in enthusiastic wonder. After the storming the combined forces of the Ice King and the Fire King made a parade through the brilliantly illuminated streets of the city. The only accident of the evening was the disastrous end of the Fire King's chariot. This was a carriage of literal fire in colors. The lights were supplied by gasoline, and this took fire, and suddenly the whole was wrapped in flames. The king and his attendants caught fire, and were compelled to hastily dismount and roll in the snow to extinguish the flames on their garments.

THE BRIDE OF THE CABINET

Makes Her First Appearance at the State
Dinner.

WASHINGTON CITY, Jan. 21.—Everybody that was out cabinet calling Wednesday stopped at her residence, but failed to see the bride of the cabinet. Mrs. Lamar was too much wearied by her railroad journey from the south to see any one. She has not yet paid her respects to the lady of the White House, but expects to do so soon. Mrs. Endicott and Mrs. Manning and Mrs. Vilas have called upon Mrs. Lamar without seeing her.

The lady, however, made her appearance at the state dinner at the White House Thursday night where she was taken in to the banquet by Secretary Whitney. The dinner was a most brilliant affair in honor of the cabinet. The president escorted Mrs. Manning, while Mrs. Cleveland was taken care of by Secretary Bayard. All of the cabinet members were present, together with Gen. and Mrs. Sheridan, Senators Sherman, and Be. K. Governor Fitzhugh Lee, and ex-Senator Davis.

Travellick for a Cabinet Position.

MANCHESTER, N. H., Jan. 21.—Resolutions urging the president to appoint Richard Travellick, of Detroit, secretary of agriculture and labor, should the bill now before congress to create such a cabinet office become a law, were passed Thursday by District Assembly 124, K. of L., which embraces all New Hampshire Knights of Labor.

STAYING AWAKE NIGHTS

To Make Their Records on the Inter-
State Commerce Bill—Congress in Brief.

WASHINGTON CITY, Jan. 21.—A veto of the bill granting a pension to William Dickens was received by the senate Thursday from the president. The ground of the veto is that the beneficiary had already been granted a pension by the pension office. A petition was presented from St. Louis business men asking the repeal of the internal revenue laws. A bill was reported for the completion of the monument to the mother of Washington. Blair gave notice that he would ask action next Tuesday on the resolution for a constitutional amendment granting woman suffrage. The conference report on the electoral count bill was objected to. The senate then went into executive session, and when the doors reopened, adjourned.

A resolution was introduced in the house requesting the treasury to inform the house of the total indebtedness of the subsidized Pacific railways to the government and what will be the effect of the house bill for the payment of this indebtedness by installments. Favorable committee reports were presented.

For the admission as a state of Washington territory; suppression of the opium traffic; completion of monument to Washington's mother. The bill was passed for the protection of owners of letters patent on designs against their use by other persons without permission of said owners. The bill increasing to \$30 per month the pension for total deafness was amended so as to require that the deafness shall have resulted from injuries received in the line of duty, and pending action on the bill the inter-state commerce bill came up, and the discussion was resumed, taking pretty much the same direction it did in the senate. A night session was held to continue the debate which lasted until 10:35 o'clock, when the house adjourned.

Some Appointees Confirmed.

WASHINGTON CITY, Jan. 21.—The following nominations have been confirmed by the senate: F. A. Reed, to be assistant solicitor of the treasury; W. L. Maginnis, chief justice supreme court, Wyoming; W. B. Barnett, attorney for southern district of Ohio; J. B. Caldwell, of Indiana, to be deputy second auditor of the treasury; P. H. Leslie, of Kentucky, to be governor of Montana; R. W. Ross, of Illinois, to be recorder of general land office; S. H. Calloun, collector internal revenue, district of Nebraska; Oney Carstarphen, of Colorado, to be surveyor general of Colorado.

Postmasters: Illinois—E. Smith, Carrollton; J. W. Toler, Carbondale; J. S. Palmer, Duquoin; S. S. Jack, Decatur; J. Culbertson, Delavan; W. A. Miller, Monticello. Iowa—G. C. Scringeon, Belle Plain; S. L. Harvey, Centerville; T. V. Motie, Odebolt. Minnesota—M. Sullivan, Marshall; C. B. Anderson, Zumbrota; A. L. Waller, Fairmount. Wisconsin—P. H. Carney, Waukesha; J. J. French, Sparta; R. McGregor, River Falls; C. Zillier, Sheboygan; G. W. Allen, Sturgeon Bay. Michigan—I. B. Carb, Hillsdale; H. D. Fugh, Lansing; L. P. Zent, Sturgis; L. H. Glover, Cassopolis. Ohio—W. H. Gillespie, Dayton; J. C. Riley, Cincinnati.

The King-Jones Feud.

WASHINGTON CITY, Jan. 21.—Congressman King has given to the press his statement of the occurrence in the barber shop of Willard's hotel, when Cuthbert Jones abused him. He says Jones had a friend with him, and acted as though he was armed, and that everything in his conduct indicated that his purpose was to provoke a fight, in which he could have some excuse for assassinating him (King). Mr. King says he himself was not armed, else at one point, when Jones put his hand on his hip, he would have felt perfectly justified in killing him, but was not to be betrayed into an affray where he surely would have been killed himself. He also denies that he has ever spoken insultingly about Jones' mother, but asserts that Jones' whole cause of quarrel with him is his opposition to Jones' appointment to a position abroad by the present administration. Jones is an outlaw in Louisiana and frenzied by that desires to take King's life, the latter believes. Mr. King has received innumerable letters from friends urging him to wipe out Jones' insults with blood, but will not say what he will do. It is believed that the case will furnish a first-class tragedy here before long.

National Board of Trade.

WASHINGTON CITY, Jan. 21.—The national board of trade Thursday adopted a report recommending the enactment of a national bankrupt law; called for legislation regulating bills of lading; endorsed the government postal telegraph proposition, and with unanimity commended the proposed World's exposition at Washington in 1902, in honor of the 400th anniversary of the discovery of America. A large portion of the day was devoted to a discussion of modes of encouraging American shipping, but the convention would not indorse by the necessary two-thirds majority either Negley's bounty bill or Dunn's free ship bill. Debate on the suppression of contagious diseases was commenced, and at night the annual banquet was partaken of at Willard's.

Whisky Is What Ails Mrs. Emmons.

WASHINGTON CITY, Jan. 21.—The evidence in Mrs. Emmons' case took a direction Thursday which may account for her vagaries. Dr. Godding, superintendent of the government insane asylum, said he did not consider her an inebriate, but alcohol had a marked effect upon her hysterical temperament. Dr. Lincoln, after recounting several visits when he found her under the influence of liquor, which she admitted, testified that he believed the habit had so grown upon her that she was killing herself by excessive indulgence.

To Change the Date of Inauguration.

WASHINGTON CITY, Jan. 21.—The house judiciary committee had under consideration Thursday the resolution passed by the senate last session, providing for a constitutional amendment changing the date for inaugurating the president of the United States from March 4 to the last Tuesday in April. The matter was referred to a sub-committee consisting of Tucker, Collins, and Caswell. Mr. Crain has introduced a resolution fixing the date at the last of December, and providing for a longer sitting of congress.

Agreed to the Treaty with Hawaii.

WASHINGTON CITY, Jan. 21.—In secret session Thursday afternoon the senate completed the consideration of the proposed extension of the treaty with Hawaii for a term of seven years. The debate lasted almost three hours, and the treaty was finally adopted with an amendment from the committee on foreign relations, granting to the United States the exclusive use of Pearl river harbor, Hawaii, for a coaling station.

Keeping "Tab" on Civil Service Reform.

WASHINGTON CITY, Jan. 21.—The senate committee on postoffices and post-roads, in reporting on the nominations of Frank P. Motie to be postmaster at Odebolt, Iowa, in place of F. R. Bennet, suspended, and Samuel S. Hervey, to be postmaster at Centerville, Iowa, vice Eugene Haynes, suspended, declares the changes are made evidently and solely for political considerations.

Congressman Cox Out of Danger.

WASHINGTON CITY, Jan. 21.—Representative Cox is pronounced by his physicians out of danger.

Triumphant Art.

The new trademark adopted by the Armour Ham company is a triumph of the heraldic art. Upon a field engrailed vert, with border purpure appears a shot rampant, with two link sausages issuant and aspect dexter; underneath is the motto "In Hog Signo."—Chicago News.

WHEN EVARTS WAS YOUNG.

His Early but Innocent Experience with
a Forged Check—Silent Amazement.

"Do you know," said a prominent member of the bar the other day, as he watched Senator William Maxwell Evarts sauntering along past St. Mark's churchyard, "that the senator's first large fee as a lawyer didn't do him a bit of pecuniary benefit?"

The reporter didn't know it. "Well, it's rather a good story," the lawyer said, "and as few lawyers even remember it, it can be told without any fear of the chestnut annunciator. The incident occurred in 1842, when Evarts was only 24 years old and a slim young lawyer with an old fashioned choker collar and his interrogative forefinger just beginning to be a noticeable part of his practice. He was then a criminal practitioner and giving glimpses of that peculiar mastery of sentences of all sizes which has kept pace with the effective use of the forefinger.

"Monroe Edwards, a very skillful and conscienceless penman, had forged a check, got caught and hired young Evarts to save him from Sing Sing. The trial came on June 6, and lasted six days. The future senator stabbed at witness after witness with his deadly forefinger interrogatories and finally appealed to the jury for his client's acquittal. It was a marvelous speech, full of the fire and impetuosity of youthful enthusiasm. It was the talk of the courts for months, and undoubtedly laid the basis of William Maxwell's fame as an advocate. But the jury freed itself from the glittering heap of brilliant sentences that young Evarts piled up on them and found Edwards guilty. The judge complimented Evarts, and then sent his client to Sing Sing for ten years. The prisoner complimented Evarts on his eloquence, too, and just before he walked into the sheriff's carriage to go to the Sing Sing train gave the tall young advocate a neat check bearing the signature of a well known man. It was for several hundred dollars, and William Maxwell went proudly to the bank with it after he had bade his client good-by.

"No good," said the bank cashier when Evarts handed it up for deposit.

"Why?" cried young William Maxwell, in amazement.

"The signature is a forgery, sir," the cashier responded.

"It is related that this was the only occasion in his lifetime that, given a chance to use some vigorous and impressive sentences, William Maxwell Evarts let the opportunity slip. He simply stared at the check in silence."—New York Sun.

An Account of Social Stock.

Take a rapid account of social stock in New York city. Blackwell's island, two miles long, ninety acres in extent, studded from end to end with the epileptic, paralytic, maternity and charity hospitals; the New York penitentiary sprawling from shore to shore; the almshouse, the workhouse, and the women's lunatic asylum, and its growing population of more than 7,000. Then there lies Ward's island, 260 acres, with lunatic asylums for males, and the Homeopathic hospital, and 3,000 inmates. Separated by Hell Gate is Randall's island, with infants' and the Island hospitals, an insane asylum for idiots, a branch of the penitentiary, an insane asylum for the young, and the House of Refuge. Then we reach Ricker's island, of sixty acres, exclusively used for correctional institutions. Still further fifty acres with a hospital for incurables; a branch workhouse and a lunatic asylum with 3,500 inmates, and—the ghastly end of the procession—the potter's field, 600 acres close along the city, a witness of its social losses.—Cor. Globe-Democrat.

The number of those who are now invalids as the result of the war is said to be about 265,854, the total number of soldiers having been about 1,250,000.

THE MARKETS.

On the board of trade to-day the quotations were as follows: Wheat—No. 2 January opened 77½¢, closed 77¼-78¢ nominal; February, opened 77½¢, closed 77¼-78¢; March, opened 78½¢, closed 78¼¢ asked. Corn—No. 2 January, opened 35½¢ nominal, closed 35½¢ nominal; February, opened 35½¢ asked, closed 35½¢ bid; March, opened 34½¢, closed 35½¢ bid. Oats—No. 2 January, opened 25½¢, closed 25½¢ nominal; February, opened 25½¢, closed 25½¢ asked; March, opened 25½¢, closed 25½¢ nominal. Pork—January, opened \$11.50, closed \$12.12½ nominal; February, opened \$12.05, closed \$12.12½ bid; March, opened \$12.07½, closed \$12.22½. Lard—January, opened \$6.42½, closed \$6.45 bid.

Live stock—The Union stock yards report the following range of prices: Hogs—Market opened fairly active with light grades easy at yesterday's advance; heavy lots slow and prices easy; light grades, \$4.00-4.75; rough packing, \$4.20-4.45; heavy packing and shipping, \$4.20-4.50. Cattle—Slow; 10c lower; fancy beefs, \$5.00-5.40; good, \$4.2-4.75; common, \$3.00-3.75; cows, \$1.50-3.40; stockers, lower, \$2.40-3.00. Sheep—Weak. Common, \$2.50-3.75; good, \$4.00-4.70; lambs, \$4.25-5.50.

Produce: Butter—Elgin creamery, 30½¢ per lb.; fine dairy, 20½¢; fancy roll, 18½¢. Eggs—Strictly fresh, 20½¢ per doz; local, 22½¢; pickled, 17½¢. Poultry—Chickens, 50¢ per lb.; turkeys, 75¢; ducks and geese, 70¢. Potatoes—Burbank, Beauty of Hebron, 45¢; Early rose, 45¢; per bu on track; mixed lots, 35¢-45¢. Apples—Good to choice, \$3.50-4.00 per bbl.

New York.

Wheat—No. 1 red state, 95½¢-96¢; No. 2 do 22½¢; No. 2 red winter, 91½¢; do May, 95½¢. Corn—No. 2 mixed, 47½¢; do February, 47½¢. Oats—No. 1 white state, 40½¢-41¢; No. 2 do, 38½¢; No. 2 mixed January, 35½¢. Rye—Dull and nominal. Barley—Nominal. Pork—Steady; mess, \$12.25-12.75. Lard—\$6.78. February; \$6.38. May.

Gentlemen:—I have a little girl who has been very sick with a cough and a bowel difficulty. I employed at different times two of our best physicians, and their efforts proved of no success. They told me that she could not live. I was advised by a neighbor to try Dr. Seth Arnold's Cough Killer; I did so, but with very little faith, if any, but the result was marvelous. My little girl is to-day alive and perfectly well. Please accept my thanks for the wonderful medicine which you have placed before the public. I wish everybody knew its value. Wm. E. Anderson, Bolivar, W. Va.

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RAILROAD TIME TABLE.		
CHICAGO & NORTH-WESTERN R. R.		
TRAINS GOING EAST.		
Star Line Passenger	7:02	A. M.
Pacific Express	10:52	"
Marshalltown Passenger	2:05	P.
Laurens	3:10	"
Denver Passenger	3:10	A. M.
Freight	3:57	P. M.
Freight	7:47	"
Freight	1:43	P. M.

GOING WEST.		
Star Line Passenger	7:42	P. M.
Pacific Express	8:42	"
Marshalltown Passenger	12:45	"
Denver Passenger	2:05	A. M.
Freight (except Monday)	3:18	"
Freight	12:25	"
Freight	3:10	P. M.
Freight	5:45	"

Freights carrying passengers.
Pacific Express runs every third Sunday.
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ILLINOIS CENTRAL R. R.		
GOING SOUTH.		
Passenger	11:04	A. M.
Passenger	3:20	"
New Passenger	5:57	P. M.

GOING NORTH.		
Passenger	4:15	P. M.
Passenger	12:37	A. M.
New Passenger	5:16	A. M.

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WOMAN AND HOME.

TACT AND COOLNESS REQUIRED TO MANAGE A HOUSEHOLD.

Dulled and Warped Spirits—Simple Life Best for Children—Cheerful Homes. Names of Women—Headache—Physique—A Senator's Wife.

The affairs of the household are seldom very simple affairs; as much tact and coolness as it needs to manage a great business, with books and clerks and customers, is often required to keep the systematic working of things in the family, and accommodate that to all the interruptions and interferences that daily life is sure to bring; to keep the differing tempers of the persons composing the household in any degree harmonious; to stand between master and cook and remain uncrushed, between cook and housemaid and retain both in service; to have sickness in the house and a nurse, and retain anybody; to do one's own work and be ready with smiles and cheer and a decent front on occasion for company.

The unprejudiced observer might well ask what manner of woman is it that a man has married, when he has so poor an opinion of her that he does not believe she would feel his interests as keenly as he himself feels them, does not perceive that their interests are mutual and that they are working to the same end; does not want to save a dollar for the common good as much as he does, and is not willing to work as hard and go without as much in her own way. The unprejudiced observer might also ask if the husband, who is so close with his purse, considering it his and not the family purse, is actuated by no meaner motive than distrust; if his own outside and purely selfish pleasures would not be interfered with in the abstraction of funds if the wife were allowed to spend as she pleased. She has no cigars to buy, no drinks to take, no billiards to play, no expenses beyond those of her own and the children's apparel, according to her idea of propriety; and what is really a trifle in the way of his own expenditure is a vast sum of money to her.

Women do not expect a great deal, speaking of them in the mass, and not of the scattered few who are the children of luxury. We have known a wife to burst into tears of joy at being given \$25 to prepare her family of four with clothing for the summer, going without anything new herself; we have known one to take the money given her by a brother for a needed article of clothing, and to buy with it a barrel of flour rather than tell her husband the flour had come to an end; and we have known another to cut up every gown but one that she had in order to keep her girls fit for school, while the husband appeared to know nothing of what was going on, and she sat in the chimney corner, never going out by day, growing old before her time, knowing and seeing almost nothing of the world through the want of decent apparel. And if these are isolated instances of their kind it is only because most husbands are not really mean, although they may have to be asked for what is wanted, and then may give it as a gift, considering themselves generous, while the wives feel that they have a right to the necessities of life, if no more, and that it should be theirs without asking.

But in the most frequent cases there is no expressed community of interest, no saying or implying that there is just so much available income, and how can it best be used; but in the majority of instances, if the wife wants an article of any sort to wear she has to appeal to him, giving him a statement of her wishes and reasons, and convincing him of the necessity of it; she has to do the same if it is only a pair of new boots; and at the thought of a new bonnet she has to dread hearing a homily on female vanity and the idleness of fashions, while she would be surprised at herself if she had a 50 cent piece in her pocket with which to answer a call of charity or buy a spool of silk. Nothing could have been devised to make her more surely feel her inferiority or to teach it to the children, who see money doled out to her as it is doled out to them. If, under such circumstances, the wife supplies herself with small change in a surreptitious way, filching from his pockets a dime or a nickel at a time till she can, at any rate, take a ride in the street car without asking, and if by means of that it happens that his children are the children of a thief and are perhaps born kleptomaniacs he has himself to thank for the baseness that he has achieved—himself and his habit of making the handling of money the criterion of sense and authority. —Harper's Bazar.

Dulled and Warped Spirits.

To prove myself right I have only to ask any of my readers to go with me into houses where hard work, dull, plodding care, a monotonous existence, unrelieved by the gratification of any of the finer tastes, is the order of the day through a monotonous stretch of years. Are not most perceptions dulled? Are any of those unfortunate people alive to the capacities of life? Is not the

spirit, if not warped into a critical carping querulousness, at least dulled and made heavy, incapable of appreciating the more delicate shades of feeling, and, what is worse, ready to crush out by its warped condition all spontaneity in another? It is not enough to pity these people nor to condone their faults by saying that the hardships of a life they have tried to live honestly have made them what they are. There are so many ways of being virtuous; and surely the virtue that is accomplished by dulling and warping the spirit is an unlovely one.

Moreover, when one thinks of the evil effect produced on others by people who are unduly absorbed with material cares, the responsibility becomes a grave one. The best and sweetest in one's nature is too often crushed out and killed by having had its first expressions suppressed or repulsed by people too busy, too preoccupied to pay heed. The little child who runs in eager joy to its father's study door, holding out to him some trifle it has brought with all its love and enthusiasm to make the father happy! Does any one think that child's love will ever be as spontaneous again, or as sweet, its little acts as lovely or as sweet, if that father simply pats the child on the head with a preoccupied, indifferent manner, or nods and shuts the door, but half regardful of the child?

We are told, indeed, to beware of wounding the spirit of a child, but how many of us realize that in the spirit of every one there is something eternally childlike, an element as delicate in its susceptibilities as that in the unsullied spirit of a child, to be killed or crushed or warped in older as in younger people, an element that is always being born again through every exercise of one's best impulses? Yet for all that, in how many households does one find it a part of the domestic creed to let the spirit have its growth, to accomplish all the duties, the material cares of life, but when accomplished to subordinate them, and not let them rise uppermost and mar the expression of either the courtesies or affections of a family? Husbands and wives, mothers and daughters, are alienated by no greater causes. Many a member of a household, coming home full of a desire to impart some of the pleasure gained from outside things, has been received, when not with actual indifference, yet with some detail of anxiety thrown out in one's face as it were. What can be said after that?

Now, of course, it may be asked what remedy is to be suggested for people who are obliged to live hard, self denying, plodding lives? There are many answers I might give, since the plodder, the careworn spirit, the unduly anxious soul, live in luxury as well as in want. But to one and all I can say that there is at least the sky over your heads, with its beauty of stars at night and its glory of sunshine by day. Look up at it away from the earth. Merge yourselves in something outside of yourselves. Take pleasure as it comes. Rise above your cares as you would, were your body racked, rise above your pain. More than all, remember that, though you have your own spirits in your keeping, you have some responsibilities, and grave ones, about those of your neighbors. Do not crush out spontaneity in the young, and where ones ties are close leave the way open and clear for the perfect and untrammelled expression of all impulses of the affections. Be alive to what lies of the best in another's spirit. And do not let the dull routine of life, its cares, its worries or its hurries, rob you of all time for other things. Watch out in yourselves for the first hard pressure that the finger of adverse circumstances imprints on your soul, and break away for a breathing spell. —Rachel Hamilton in New York Star.

Simple Life Best for Children.

Happiness is the natural condition of every normal child, and if the small boy or girl has a peculiar facility for any one thing it is for self entertainment; with certain granted conditions, of course. One of these is physical freedom, and a few rude and simple playthings. Agreeable occupation is as great a necessity for children as for adults, and beyond this almost nothing can be contributed to the real happiness of a child.

"I try so hard to make my children happy!" said a mother, with a sigh one day, in despair at her efforts. "Stop trying," exclaimed a practical friend at her elbow, "and do as a neighbor of mine does." "And how is that?" she asked, dolefully. "Why, she simply lets her children grow and develop naturally, only directing their growth properly. She has always thrown them, as far as practical, upon their own resources, taught them to wait upon themselves—no matter how many servants she had—and to construct their own playthings. When she returns home from an absence they await but one thing—their mother's kiss. Whatever has been brought for them is bestowed when the needed time comes. Nothing exciting is allowed to them at night, and they go to bed and to sleep in a wholesome mental state, that insures restful slumber. They are taught to love nature, and to feel that there is nothing arrayed so finely as the lily of the field, the bees and the butterflies, that there is nothing so mean as a lie, nor anything so miserable as disobedience, that it is a disgrace to be sick, and that good health, good teeth and good temper come from plain food, plenty of sleep and being good." In order to thrive, children require a certain amount of "letting alone." Supreme faith in the mother, few toys, no finery, plain food, no drugs and early to bed are the best things for making them happy. —Quiver.

The Names of Women.

Give your daughter but one name in baptism. She will be perfectly content with it. Her lover never requires, never uses, more than one of her names if she has half a dozen. In the height of his tenderness he never exclaims: "Amelia Jane, come to my arms!" He simply extends his arms and cries: "Amelia!" When the girl marries let her always keep her surname. Then whenever we see a woman's name we shall know whether she is married or single, and if she is married we shall know what her family name is. If she has earned a reputation as a writer or a doctor or an LL.D., as Mary Brown she will carry that with her as Mary Brown Johnson; and in all cases there will be spared an infinite amount of talk and inquiry as to who she was before she was married. The system is essential to the "cause" of woman.

It may be said that it lacks perfection in two respects; we could not tell from the three names whether the bearer of them might not be a widow, and it makes no

provision for a second marriage. These are delicate questions. In regard to the first, it is nobody's business to know whether the woman is or is not a widow, unless she chooses to make that fact prominent, and then she has ways enough to emphasize it. And in the second place, it does not at all matter what becomes of the name of the first husband. It is the woman's identity that is to be preserved. And she cannot be required to set up milestones all along her life. —New Orleans States.

She Indulges the Senator.

The wife of a certain senator in Washington, having for many years past suffered from the knowledge of her husband's frequent flirtations, has within the past season or two adopted a novel plan, which in every instance so far, has been crowned with success. As soon as she becomes aware of the latest flame about which the attention of her errant spouse is fluttering, she invites the lady to visit her. This invitation, of course, the husband—falling at once into the trap—warmly seconds. Having accomplished so much, the senator's wife now contrives upon every occasion, whether or not it be in compliance with the mood of her liege lord, to throw him into the society of the guest.

Pickled and superficial by nature, it takes but a brief season before he wearies of the constant companionship thus thrust upon him, and his ardor cools in proportion as he sees the obstacles in the way vanishing out of sight. It would seem to a dispassionate observer as though the game were hardly worth the candle, and that there could be but a small amount of pleasure extracted from the repetition of such performances; but if the wife is satisfied and blind, in a measure, to the senator's imperfections, it is of small moment in what esteem outsiders may regard his conduct, at least in so far as it affects the marital congeniality of the two. —Baltimore American.

Excellent Heating Arrangement.

An almost perfect arrangement for warming a room would be an open fire, and the entire surface of the walls and ceiling formed of a reflecting material. Then the least possible fire would warm us, because the heat would be kept alive, active, radiant; being reflected constantly from side to side, and up to ceiling and back as quick as lightning flashes; and so, impinging upon the body on all sides, would give it a lively, glowing warmth, while the air might be at almost any lower temperature. It would be like having a fire on every side of the room.

Of course this could not in practice be perfectly carried out, but it might easily be carried out approximately. Common tin plate is said to reflect 88 per cent. of the rays of heat that strike it. This might be stamped with some pleasant design, impressing it very slightly, to break up any distorted reflection of images. Possibly wall paper might be made with a figured metallic reflecting surface. For a school house this would be a great improvement, as it would reflect the light as well as heat from every side, and so prevent distorted positions of sitting, which are often found to prevail where the light is only on one side of the pupils. —Popular Science Monthly.

Hints for Shoppers.

One or two really fine jewels are in far better taste than a quantity of mediocre ones.

Colors near the face should be soft and indescribable.

A dark thin stuff is infinitely cheaper than the cheapest pale material, though its original cost be double.

A purposeless chaos of millinery is not beautiful from an artistic point of view, and probably mischievous from a sanitary one.

True skill in making up materials consists not only in fitting the dress, but in giving to every morsel of stuff its due value.

It is indispensable in buying dresses to remember what your wardrobe contains, as two dresses can often be combined into one nowadays if the colors are happily chosen, which is a great economy.

Ladies who study economy will never adopt the outre in anything, for outre fashions never last long.

Women of taste are content with a few things—and those good—in lieu of a quantity of cheap finery. —Dry Goods Chronicle.

Physique of American Women.

Americans used to be thin and scrawny, and were well laughed at by less nervous nationalities because they were so; now all this is changed and the typical American is getting to be actually corpulent. What does it mean that our women should suddenly take on fat to this degree? Where are the delicate, fragile types, that looked as though the wind would blow them away? If you will observe the average woman, whether in the street or at some place of amusement, the increase of her weight, the size of her generally will be a surprise if you haven't given the subject previously any thought. Once on a time it was believed the climate acted as a kind of Bant to the system, but either this climate is losing its asperity or the art of living has become less wearing, for fat women abound, and what is more, the flesh looks as though it had come to stay. This question also arises, Does this increase denote less mental fret and worry? Are people happier for being stout? It looks jolly and good natured, but which is cause and which is effect? —Boston Herald.

A Queer Superstition.

Perhaps the strangest fact that any man has in this town is that of a cashier in a down town bank, who every night at 10 o'clock walks up Fifth avenue to Forty-third street for the purpose of seeing whether or not a certain millionaire's front door has craped tied on it. For four years he has made this nightly journey. He doesn't know the millionaire. He doesn't know any reason why the millionaire's death should be imminent. Yet he has a superstition that when he discovers the crape he looks for, on that same night some great good fortune is to fall to his own lot. He has tried to shake off the feeling that sends him on this nightly walking tour. It won't shake. And, rain or shine, he goes religiously up and down the avenue at 10 o'clock every night.

Getting Hit on Purpose.

"I see that one of the new rules of the national game provides that where a batsman is hit by a pitched ball he is given his base. Now, what is to prevent a man getting hit on purpose to take his base?" "Have you ever been hit by a pitched ball?" "Never!" "I thought not." —Chicago Rambler.

Failure of the Merv Railway.

The great railroad that was to form the main line of the Russian invasion of India is reported to be a gigantic failure, both in a military and financial point of view. The railroad that is to connect the Caspian with the Merv and thence proceeding through Bokhara to the confines of Afghanistan has thus far been constructed under military supervision, and it is said enormous sums have been ingulfed in the granting of fraudulent contracts both for material and construction. These facts are studiously ignored by the Russian press, but according to a letter written by Gen. Tchernieff to The Novoe Vremya the new road of communication between Russia and her distant Asiatic possessions is a total failure. The railroad, it now appears, is built over a desert of shifting sand, the desert having in fact a movable and moving surface with which no engineering can contend. On the first section of the road the sand has been consolidated by watering it with a solution of clay, but this is impossible near Merv, where there is neither clay nor water to be found.

The only way of preserving the line would be to cover it with sheds like the snow sheds on the American Pacific railway, but this is impossible in a country where there is neither wood, stone, lime nor water. As a military line to assist in a Russian attack on India it would be useless, or it would take three years to convey over it a complete force of 200,000 men with their impedimenta, and as it runs along the frontier of Persia it would have to be guarded by so many men that the line itself would be well occupied in supplying water to the invading forces. The British are also finding almost insurmountable difficulties in endeavoring to connect Cabul with the Indian system of railroads, the projected line in many places being cut in the sheer incline of the precipices forming the passes, while the roadbeds in the valleys are liable to resistless inundations in the spring months. Taken altogether, the attack and defense of British India on the land side form the most costly military problems of the century. —San Francisco Chronicle.

The Art Amateur For 1887.

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